

WILSON MARRIAGE SIMPLE CEREMONY

WEDDING OF PRESIDENT
AND MRS. GALT LAST
NIGHT

HONEYMOON AT
HOT SPRINGS

But a Small Crowd Was Present
and Everything Occurred
as Arranged.

Washington, Dec. 18.—In the simplest of home ceremonies President Wilson and Mrs. Galt were married at the Galt residence at 8:30 o'clock tonight, leaving afterwards for Hot Springs, Va., where they expect to spend their honeymoon at the Homestead hotel until after new years, unless developments necessitate the president's return to Washington.

Two White House automobiles were sent ahead to Hot Springs and the party expects to spend the days in motoring, golfing and walking over mountain trails. A stenographer, with secret service men, accompanied the party and the president will keep in touch with the White House over a special wire.

Because the hour of the wedding was little known, but a small crowd was outside the Galt house, although a large police guard was provided. The nuptials went off without a hitch. The wedding party, numbering about thirty, were served a buffet supper after the ceremony.

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal church, conducted the wedding service in two connecting rooms on the first floor, which had been converted into a wedding hall of ferns, hedges, orchids and mirrors. A prayer rug was spread beneath a beflowered canopy, on which the president and Mrs. Galt knelt during the ceremony. The president, who had dinner at the White House as usual at seven, arrived at the Galt house about eight. But a small crowd had gathered and he entered practically unnoticed. The ceremony began promptly at 8:30 when the president and his bride appeared at the head of the staircase and descended to the lower floor, where the guests were grouped about informally.

Mrs. William H. Bolling, the bride's mother, gave her away. The president stood to the right of the clergyman and the bride to the left. To the Episcopal marriage service the president made the responses first, then the bride making hers. After the bride promised to "love, cherish and obey," the president placed a plain gold band on her finger. At the buffet supper Mrs. Wilson cut the wedding cake. She was married in a traveling dress with a black velvet skirt, walking length, and a waist trimmed in several shades of blue.

The president and his bride, shortly after 10 o'clock motored to Alexandria, Va., to take the car there to avoid the crowds. Secretary Tumulty issued a statement saying that the ceremony was marked with simplicity, just such a wedding as might have happened in the home of the humblest American. The clergyman used the prayer-book, once the property of the bride's father. Several guests were added at the last minute, including Matilda Brayton, an old negro "mammy" of Weytheville, who has been a servant of the bride's family all her life.

Many Delegates.
Nashville, Dec. 18.—An army of 10,984 registered as delegates to the four great conventions in Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and Pittsburgh, which opened the great national missionary campaign. Missionaries from practically all foreign fields were present to give first-hand information as to conditions, needs, etc., and each meeting was full of inspiration.

Wide Field.
Nashville, Dec. 18.—A medical missionary in Cuba says: "In this territory there live approximately 3,000,000 people, 500,000 of whom, on account of location must depend on me for medical aid. There is no other doctor within reach of them."

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Washington, Dec. 18.—The German embassy notified the state department that Captain von Papen sails from New York on the steamer Norddeutscher Lloyd, Dec. 21, and Captain von Helldorf follows him a week later on the steamer Hottelkam.

COUNTRY WIDE CONSPIRACY

FEDERAL OFFICIALS THINK
TROUBLE MAKERS RUN
TO EARTH

PLOT AGAINST
MUNITION PLANTS

Efforts of Plotters Have Cost
Many Lives and Millions
of Dollars.

New York, Dec. 8.—With the arraignment of Paul Koenig, alleged head of the German secret service in America and Richard Emil Lyendecker, a New York art goods dealer, charged with conspiring to blow up the Welland canal, federal officials assert that they had clues of a country wide conspiracy to blow up munitions plants, which has already cost many lives and millions of dollars.

The Hamburg-American company arranged for \$50,000 bail for Koenig and \$30,000 for Lyendecker, through a surety company. Frederick Scheindel, a clerk in the National City bank, was also arrested. Detectives claim that he confessed that Koenig had employed him to supply information from the bank papers regarding munitions shipments to the allies. Scheindel was held in \$25,000 bail, charged with suspected larceny of \$100,000 worth of documents and messages.

Frederick Metzler is understood to have given important evidence. He was to have been arraigned with Koenig, but the United States attorney announced that he would not appear. Hamburg-American lawyers offered bail to any amount for his freedom, but he was spirited away by the officers.

George Fuchs was also held. There is a mystery about him. It is reported that he in reality is a secret service man. Otto Mottola, a city detective who was suspended, charged that Koenig hired him to make investigations.

GOVERNOR HARRIS WOULD SUCCEED SELF

Atlanta, Dec. 18.—It can now be stated on reliable authority that Governor Nat D. Harris will be a candidate for reelection.

The governor stated yesterday to newspaper men that he would give out a statement in the near future in which he would make known his intentions. Although he did not say that his statement would be a formal announcement, it is known that such will be the case.

Some days ago, shortly following the adjournment of the extra session of the general assembly, Governor Harris gave the Atlanta newspapers an interview saying he would like to know the feeling over the state as to whether he should offer for a second term.

In response to this interview the governor has received a great many letters, as well as personal visits, from citizens, representing every section of the state, urging him to become a candidate.

The governor is stated on reliable authority has not arrived at his decision hastily, but on the contrary has been inclined to weigh conservatively the advantages of a desire that he serve as chief executive.

He is now thoroughly satisfied, it is further stated, that his efforts toward the enactment of the new prohibition laws, as well as the stand he has taken on other important public questions, have met with general approval and that an announcement of his candidacy will be favorably received.

No Reception for Ford
Christiansburg, Dec. 18.—Efforts to arrange for a reception for the Ford peace party failed. Hotels are crowded during the holidays and will not agree to hold 148 rooms from day to day while awaiting the arrival of the Ford party.

Captain James Patten, American military attaché at Copenhagen is en route to Christiansburg for the first part of the Danish Second will touch. He denied his trip is connected with the Ford party.

WAR SITUATION VIRTUALLY AT A STANDSTILL

OBSERVERS THINK QUIET
TIMES UNTIL AFTER
HOLIDAYS

MUCH FOOD FOR
SPECULATION

Movements of the Different Arm-
ies in All Fronts Remain
Obscure.

London, Dec. 18.—The week-end finds the war situation the east and west outwardly comparatively quiet. Some observers are ready to predict that operations will virtually remain at a standstill until after the holidays.

Nevertheless there is much food for speculation. This is particularly true of the eastern front, now stretching virtually across two continents, from North Russia to South Persia.

In the extreme north unofficial reports say that the new German thrust between Riga and the Dvinsk has already begun, but has no confirmation. Five hundred miles south the Russians believe that they have checked another enemy attempt to resume the offensive in Galicia.

In the Balkans it is not likely that the situation will long remain quiet, with over 2,000,000 men under arms of various nations. The Bulgarians and Germans are promised new annoyance on their flanks by Italian operations through Albania and Russian concentration in Bessarabia. Meanwhile Grand Duke Nicholas' advance on the Hamdan brings the Russians within about 200 miles of Bagdad.

The Greek border situation is obscure. It is believed that the diplomatic complications are near a settlement. The Greek elections tomorrow don't promise any complications. The threat of German advance on Saloniki provides numerous possibilities of aspects.

GREEK SITUATION UNPRECEDENTED

London, Dec. 18.—Unprecedented military situation in Greece has developed a new crisis. Allied troops are fortifying themselves near Saloniki, and it is reported the Germans are preparing attack on them.

Whether the Bulgarians will cross the border is a vital question to Greece. It is feared the Bulgarian advance would re-kindle old enmities and draw Greece into the war.

The Greek election tomorrow is not expected to have any controlling influence with the government. Soldiers under arms are not voting and the Venizelos party is not participating.

If the Italians landing in Albania join the remnants of the Serbian army the expedition may become of greater importance than is believed here.

Nothing of importance reported from any military front.

If all current reports are true the Germans would be preparing offensive movements in all directions—Belgium, France, Greece, Egypt, on Riga, Dvinsk front and in Galicia. British military critics however, believe the central powers have not enough resources for offense on more than one front. In fact, it has been often stated here that the central powers are approaching the last stratum of reserves and must make a determined effort to crush one of her enemies.

A Unique Gift

Atlanta, Dec. 18.—Frank H. Glazier, of Georgia veteran past seventy, sent yesterday a unique wedding present to President Wilson and his fiancée, Mrs. Galt. It was a basket woven of Georgia pine needles and filled with Georgia peaches. Around the edge of the basket are tiny Confederate flags woven in red, white and blue. The basket itself is in the shape of the capitol dome.

Ambassador to Mexico

Washington, Dec. 18.—Henry P. Taylor, formerly ambassador to Mexico, has been nominated by the president for ambassador to Mexico. Eliseo Arango has already been appointed ambassador from Mexico to the United States, so Taylor's nomination restores diplomatic relations between the two countries, which were broken off nearly three years ago.

Lepers Fared

Nashville, Dec. 18.—A missionary in the Philippines reports the cure of two hundred lepers. He says that for two years these lepers have been free from any signs of the return of the disease.

Franz von Rintelen, German Agent



Evidence is now in the hands of U. S. government officials which tends to show that the German government, through its secret agent, Franz von Rintelen, spent huge sums of money in an attempt to embroil the United States and Mexico.

Von Rintelen is now held by the English government as a German spy.

A careful search of his baggage brought to light several letters from prominent society women in this country, and the information gleaned from these letters has materially aided the British secret service agents in this country.

Von Rintelen is now in the Tower of London awaiting execution. He has such a fund of valuable information that his death has been postponed from time to time in the hope that he would confess to save his life. But he has stood firm and says that he isn't afraid to die.

NEW AUSTRIAN NOTE IN LANSING'S HANDS

Washington, Dec. 18.—President Wilson late today completed the final draft of the new note to Austria-Hungary on the Ancona affair. It was delivered to Secretary Lansing tonight and will probably be cabled to Ambassador Penfield tomorrow night or Monday.

It is authoritatively stated that Charge Zvjedinek of the Austrian embassy, conferring with Mr. Lansing, intimated that if the second note was vigorous and would leave Vienna's reply to the first note, which revealed a denial of the facts in the case as presented by the United States, even if correct warranted blame for the disaster on the commander of the submarine.

It is understood that the United States reiterated that such a position was opposed to international law. Legal arguments and precedents will be presented.

The document is represented as being long and calls the particular attention of the Austrian admiralty to the state ment and it is said will virtually state the principal complaint is based upon its admissions.

AUSTRIAN REPLY IS MADE PUBLIC

Washington, Dec. 18.—The Austrian note in reply to that of United States on the Ancona made public at noon, bears out in the main, excerpts as carried in the news dispatch. It is a note of about a thousand words

and briefly and sharply states Austria's viewpoint, and suggests the further exchange of correspondence.

In the first sentence Austria says: "The sharpness with which the government of the United States considers it necessary to blame the commanding officer of the submarine connected in the affair, and the firmness in which the demands addressed to the imperial and royal government appear to be expressed, might well have warranted the expectation that the government of the United States should precisely specify the actual circumstances of the affair upon which it bases its case."

The note reveals further that the Vienna government denies that the view presented by United States, even if correct warranted blame for the disaster being placed upon the commander of the submarine.

It also denies that blame can be placed upon the Austro-Hungarian government even if a "most rigorous legal construction be applied to the judgment in the case."

The note also states that the Austro-Hungarian government is unable to determine what the United States intended to indicate when it mentioned the attitude of Germany assumed toward submarine warfare.

It adds that if the United States "intended to express an opinion to the effect that a prejudice of whatever nature, existed" with respect to "judicial consideration" of the affair, the Vienna government declares that it reserves to itself full "freedom of maintaining its own legal view."

Reasons for "Trusties."

"Inquiry was made of the foreman regarding their reasons for appointing 'trusties.' Aside from the generalizations advanced such as 'sorter guinea,' 'also 'em up,' and 'worked so many men as,' tell whether one will stay with me or not, a number of concrete reasons were given. For instance, the foreman of chaingangs in three counties will not appoint a 'trustie' man convicted of larceny; in two other counties foremen said that they had found that convicts convicted of crimes committed in sudden heat and passion were intent on making off or sudden conception made better 'trusties.' (He did not run away so frequently) than convicts sentenced for crimes in the commission of which malice, craft, or scheming was exhibited. Other concrete reasons advanced were the convicts willingness and good behavior on the gang, their family history and connections, and their record before being sent to the gang. If one county humanitarian reasons enter into the choosing of 'trusties,' there they are selected on account of physical incapacity for very hard work, and being long farmers, the foreman desires to mollify their long sojourn. In two counties convicts are not made 'trusties' until shortly before their sentence expires."

The state board of charities and corrections, in its report, comments on the consideration of other counties the system of grading convicts being followed in Anderson and Lexington.

PERSONNEL OF PEACE CONGRESS IS UNKNOWN

Berne, Dec. 19.—After many vicissitudes in getting across the border among delegates to the international congress to study the basis of a durable peace arrived to permit a meeting of the council. It is reported that seven countries are represented but who they are is not announced because of embarrassment and danger resulting from participation in peace meetings. The congress officials emphatically maintain that congress is not pushing peace propaganda but merely preparing for the social and economic conditions coming after the war.

Beren Killed; Ten Hurt

Spokane, Dec. 18.—Seven were killed and ten hurt when a street car bearing early workers ploughed through the bridge spanning Spokane River.

VILLA ABANDONS THE REVOLUTION

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES
AND CORRECTIONS EX-
AMINE CAMPS

SYSTEM FOUND
IN ANDERSON

The "Honor System" as Carried
Out is Plan in Many
States.

Columbia, Dec. 18.—Why do foremen of county chaingangs make some convicts "trusties" and leave the others chained? This question was one of the minor matters of management of county chaingangs investigated by the state board of charities and corrections through its secretary and his assistant.

The convicts on county chaingangs, regardless of race, are distinguished as "line men" and "trusties." The former wear leg chains during the day and are chained to a long, heavy chain at night. The "trusties" do not wear chains and frequently are not guarded. Sometimes they are permitted to sleep in separate quarters. Frequently "trusties" are employed as cooks at the camp or as teamsters, the latter driving miles from camp without a guard.

The "Honor System."

"Of late there has been a great deal of discussion of the so-called honor system of handling prisoners and convicts," the state board of charities and corrections says in its report. "The trustie convict on chaingangs in South Carolina is an institution of long standing. The fact that 27.2 per cent of all the convicts on 22 chaingangs in fifteen counties were 'trusties' on the days when these gangs were visited by the secretary and assistant secretary of the board is surprising. In Laurens county a chaingang was found on which 46 per cent of the convicts had been made 'trusties.' Since the table in this report was compiled one of the chaingang foremen of Charleston reported that all of his convicts were 'trusties' in the sense that none of them wore chains. Other counties in which chaingangs were found with well above the average number of 'trusties' included Anderson (43 and 40 per cent) Lancaster (42 per cent) and Marion (43 per cent.) On the Anderson and Lexington chaingangs the 'trusties' are dressed in overalls and jumpers instead of stripes. At each one of the chaingangs in these counties we were told that there had been only one escape this year previous to the days on which our visits were made, the cost of guarding the convicts fell below the average, and the proportion of convicts to each foreman, day guard and machinist was above the average. Thus, the proportion of 'trusties' may be taken as a good index as to the efficiency of the administration of the camp."

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APPARENTLY AUTHENTIC
STATEMENT COMES FROM
CHIHUAHUA

COUNCIL OF WAR
MADE DECISION

Villa Reported as Saying He
Realized That the Time
Had Come.

El Paso, Dec. 18.—General Villa has quit the revolution and is expected to arrive at the border late tonight or tomorrow, according to apparently authentic advices from Chihuahua.

The decision was made after the council of war held here notified Villa that it was time that he retired. Villa is reported to have said that he realized that the time had come, that he was surrounded by traitors and he didn't wish to sacrifice his faithful followers.

He declared that he would go to the border, cross into the United States, if permitted, and live there with his family. If not permitted to do this he would go to Europe. Officers of the Villa forces in Juarez were told today to "look after themselves."

Telegrams received from General Obregon, Carranza leader at Guaymas, indicated that the Villa leaders there were anxious to make terms as they knew Villa was about to retire.

Confirmation of Villa's retirement was brought by Mrs. Villa, who arrived at the border from Chihuahua last night. His household goods were removed here.

Colonel Hippolite, with Villa's goods, next were reported as crossing the border. An exodus of the Villa chieftains' families occurred at the border during the afternoon, when word was given in Juarez for the "officers to take care of yourselves." A number boarded trains for the south.

ANOTHER STORY VILLA ACTIVITY

El Paso, Dec. 18.—Reports of plans for transporting Carranza troops secretly through the United States to points adjacent to El Paso for use in a campaign to crush Villa in northern Mexico has stirred apprehension in Juarez and the Mexican colony here.

Villa officials expressed indignation at what they consider using El Paso as a base of operations against their faction and declare if their plans are carried out an attack on El Paso from Juarez may be expected.

GEORGIA MILITIA IS READY FOR WAR

Atlanta, Dec. 18.—Atlanta members of the Georgia militia are stirred with an interest that is by no means impersonal in the sensational press dispatches of the past twenty-four hours from Washington indicating the practical certainty of a break between this country and Austria. Many of the officers who have been close students of the situation since the European war broke out, believe that the Austrian incident will swell to such proportions that the possibility of the United States becoming involved in a military way will become acute.

Never in the history of things military has there been such an interest in enlistment and recruiting as there is in Atlanta just now. It is partly brought about by a photograph propaganda urging military preparedness, but still more, the officers believe by the possibility, though still remote, of seeing actual service and playing some part in the greatest world struggle in the history of nations.

GERMAN BOATS SUNK

Amsterdam, Dec. 18.—It is officially announced in Berlin that the small German cruiser Bremen, and a torpedo boat accompanying her, have been sunk by a submarine in the eastern Baltic. A considerable portion of the crew were saved.